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IRANIAN LEADERS' STAND AGAINST SUPERPOWERS CITED

AU151225 Tirana ATA in English 1040 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, January 15 (ATA)--In face of the determination of the Iranian people not to kneel, the U.S. imperialists continue to intensify their policy of threats, blackmail and plots against Iran. During the recent days, the senior officials of US imperialism, Carter included, have again spoken of the "possibility of a military intervention" in Iran "in defence of the interests" of the USA. Washington put forward a Draft resolution to the Security Council on the establishment of economic and political sanctions towards this country. Numerous U.S. envoys have continued their plotting shuttlings in the Middle East and the ally countries of Western Europe. Meanwhile, a huge U.S. military naval striking force is kept in the waters of the Persian Gulf and in particular in the Oman Sea. This cold war and the escalation of the economic and political aggression of U.S. imperialism is forcefully condemned by the Iranian people. They also condemn the attempts of the Soviet social-imperialists, who now in the new situations created as a result of the military occupation of Afghanistan, continue to escalate their aggressive policy.

Ayatollah Khomeyni stated recently that "America and the Soviet Union should have it clear in their mind that Iran will be able to cope with any aggression against our country, wherever it may come from through its force and potential". The Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh speaking over Tehran radio in regard to the fascist aggression of the Soviet Union against Afghanistan pointed out that this interference constitutes a danger to Iran, too. "While the USA," he pointed out, "continues its intrigues in Iran and the other countries, the Soviet Union tries to draw its profits". In this statement, he again reiterated "the support for the struggle of the Afghan people against the occupiers".

Meanwhile, Radio Tehran made known recently a letter by the foreign minister addressed to the president of Panama through which he demands that Shah Pahlavi be turned back in Iran for judgement. The presence of this dictator and hangman of the Iranian people in that country has aroused indignation of the broad Panamanian masses of the people and they have organised demonstrations and meetings of protest.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE TO SOVIET 'OCCUPATION TROOPS' REPORTED

AU151232 Tirana ATA in English 1050 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, January 15 (ATA)--The Soviet social imperialists are intensifying their military activity in Afghanistan by dispatching reinforcement in various provinces of the country, by digging trenches, shelters and positions for artillery pieces round the main cities.

Despite the great military commitment of the Soviet social imperialists in Afghanistan, the armed resistance against their occupation troops keeps strengthening.

The suburbs of Kabul, the regions round Kandahar, Badakhshan, the south and southeast of the country, are arenas of fierce fightings, where the Soviet aggressors, according to information, are using aeroplanes, tanks, artillery pieces etc. During the armed actions, carried out of late against the Soviet occupation troops, their units are attacked, military objects are blown up, etc, thus causing them casualties and losses in military material.

PAPER CONDEMNS SINO-AMERICAN 'COLLABORATION'

AU151222 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, January 15 (ATA)--Today the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article that the cooperation of the USA and China in the field of the further arming, which will be intensified as the result of the Brown mission in Beijing, their collaboration in the plots hatched up against the peoples, are some of the "bridges" Mao Zedong and Nixon agreed upon during their meeting in the year 1972. At the same time, stresses the newspaper, this overt collaboration in the military field is another treachery the Chinese revisionist clique of Deng and Hua is making to the Chinese people, transforming them into an object of imperialist bargains and cannon fodder in the adventurous and warmongering policy of the revisionist chieftains of Beijing. The Sino-U.S. collaboration in the military field, as well as the perfection of the military arsenal, says the article, suits to the social-imperialist China in implementing its hegemonic policy. On its part, U.S. imperialism is interested to render China all-round political, economic and military aid in order to urge it against Soviet social imperialism, which is the rival of the USA in the fight for world hegemony, to use China as a pillar in its strategy to maintain on foot imperialism, to consolidate neo-colonialism, to wipe out the revolution and to strangle the socialism.

ZERI I POPULLIT also exposes the demagogy of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese social imperialists who pose as "defenders" of Afghanistan and its people. The newspaper emphasizes that Afghanistan's military occupation by the Soviet social imperialists is an open fascist-like type aggression and that Soviet interference is directed not only against Afghanistan but also against all the peoples of the Middle East area. In these turbulent and insecure situations for the countries and peoples, which are the target of the hegemonic attempts of the two superpowers, the U. S. imperialists strive to profit for themselves, [word indistinct] that to justify before the eyes of the world their military threatening measures against Iran and the other countries of the Middle East. The crocodile tears it is shedding for the Afghan people, victim of the aggression, do not suit to social imperialist China. The peoples of this area and of the entire world, very well recall the aggression China unleashed against its neighbour last year. Through this demagogic clamour the Beijing chieftains strive to justify their warmongering policy, strive to motivate the aggression they have undertaken until now and the whole dangerous, aggressive and warmongering course. It is clear to all, stresses the newspaper, that U. S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and Chinese social imperialism, as well as all the imperialists and the other reactionaries, are equally aggressive and sanguinary. They are enemies of the freedom and independence of the peoples, because when their hegemonic interests need it, they unleash aggressions and make bargains with one another at the expense of the peoples.

CPSU SECRETARY RUSAKOV ARRIVES FOR CONFERENCE

Greeted at Airport

AU151652 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, Kostantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, arrived in Sofia on 15 January. He is accompanied by a group of CPSU officials. They will take part in a conference that will deal with developing friendly relations between the two parties at the local organizational level.

At Sofia Airport the Soviet guests were greeted by Dimitur Stanishev and Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretaries, and BCP Central Committee responsible workers.

Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

Received by Zhivkov

AU161050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received at the Boyana residence a short while ago Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary. Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, also attended the talks.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO MARKS KAMPUCHEAN ANNIVERSARY

AU070915 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 7 Jan 80 AU

["Kampuchea--A Year of Resurgence"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 7 (BTA)--In an editorial to mark the first anniversary of the victory of the people of Kampuchea over the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that Kampuchea is already confidently marching along the road of national recovery and building up the foundations of the socialist society, having thrown away the blood-drenched regime of genocide imposed by Beijing.

Stressing the incredible difficulties which the country is overcoming, the paper dwells above all on the speculations and machinations of the USA, China and some Western states "which have not ceased their blackmail and provocations, their attempts to isolate Kampuchea and to denigrate the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council." The hypocritical stand of these countries in the question of the aid, organized under the aegis of the United Nations becomes clearly visible, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes.

The selfless fraternal material aid and moral support by the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other socialist states have become an important factor in the development of the young republic since the first days after the victory, the party daily notes. It is pointed out in conclusion that the Bulgarian people stand firm on the side of the Kampuchean patriots.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF UN DEBATES ON AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

Anti-Afghan Vote

LD151924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] An emergency session of the UN General Assembly, convened despite a resolute protest by the Afghan Government, socialist countries and a number of other states, to discuss the artificially created question about the situation in Afghanistan, approved a resolution last night which amounts to gross interference in Afghan affairs. It is an attempt to deny the Afghan people their right of individual and collective self-defense which is guaranteed by the UN Charter. The resolution expresses deep regret at what is called armed intervention in Afghanistan and calls for the withdrawal of all foreign forces. The result of the voting shows that the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign, organized above all by the United States and China, has been joined by the Western countries and the allies of the United States in Latin America and Southeast Asia--such as the representatives of the Chilean fascist junta or of the overthrown Pol Pot regime--but that also the representatives of a number of developing countries allowed themselves to be dragged into it. They succumbed to the organized wave of disinformation and even sheer lies spread in the course of the debate by the Western mass media and the representatives of some states in the United Nations.

Afghanistan Will Be Defended

LD151755 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Commenting on the UN General Assembly's special meeting on the so-called Afghan question, a radio Prague news analyst says the imperialist forces have once [again] managed to misuse the United Nations for an anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign. The very fact that the U.S. delegation managed to have put on the agenda a debate about a problem which does not exist was a warning signal. The anti-Soviet resolution expressing--we quote--deep concern over armed intervention, is a derision of the UN Charter, writes Radio Prague's news analyst, for both the Soviet Union and the Afghan Government have several times stated clearly that the contingent of Soviet troops went to Afghanistan at the request of the Government of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic, a request which is in full accordance with the text of the treaty of friendship, good-neighborly relations and cooperation between these countries and which is in compliance with Article 51 of the UN Charter, an article which speaks of every country's right to individual or collective self-defense.

There is now no doubt that Afghanistan faced real danger on the part of the forces of reaction. Since April 1978, when the Afghan revolution was won, the United States and China have been training counterrevolutionary forces on Pakistani territory, arming them with sophisticated military hardware and sending them to Afghanistan for subversive actions. And not only that: As the time passed imperialism and its helpers started an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. The Government of the Afghan Democratic Republic asked the Soviet side for aid several times and, as Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said in an interview for the newspaper PRAVDA, the time came when it was no longer possible not to respond to the requests of the government of friendly Afghanistan. To act otherwise would have meant to let Afghanistan fall victim to imperialism and to allow aggressive forces to repeat again what they had succeeded in doing, for example, in Chile, where the people's freedom was drenched with blood.

It is therefore evident that the United States and its allies managed by demagogical propaganda to disorientate specially a number of developing countries. The resolution approved by the UN General Assembly called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan. It is clear, however, that this only concerns Soviet troops who are in Afghanistan quite legally. The enemies of the Afghan revolution were and are still using counterrevolutionary bands trained and armed abroad in the struggle against the Afghan Democratic Republic. Weapons made in the United States or China show clearly who is supporting these bands. It is therefore natural that the Soviet Union will honor its commitments and will continue helping the Afghan people to defend the revolution.

U.S. 'Misusing' UN

LD151420 Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1530 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Radio Prague's analyst (Radek Vanke) today discussed the way in which the United States is trying to use the United Nations for its own ends.

On Monday morning news agencies reported that the Soviet Union, as permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, had vetoed economic sanctions against Iran. These sanctions were being proposed by the United States in connection with the hostages held at the United States Embassy in Tehran. The delegation of the GDR voted against the U.S. proposal, Mexico and Bangladesh abstained from voting. Why, asks our analyst, was the United States' draft resolution vetoed by the Soviet Union? Certainly not because the Soviet Union would agree with the violation of the immunity of United States diplomats.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, the Soviet representative at United Nations headquarters, said yesterday what the Soviet Union has emphasized many times: There can be no agreeing to the occupation of the United States Embassy in Tehran and it is therefore necessary to support the demand for the release of the United States Embassy staff held in Tehran. However, this regrettable event should not be used as a pretext of increasing tension in that part of the world. It should not give United States imperialism a pretext of interfering in the internal affairs of Iran.

In Iran, which previously had been one of its most faithful allies, the United States has been deprived of its positions and is not willing to put up with this fact. The situation in Iran is complex and interference from without may only aggravate the situation.

The United States did not find wide support for its anti-Iran actions and naturally attached great hopes to the adoption of economic sanctions against Iran on the United Nations platform. For weeks the United States has been persuading its Western allies and also tried to influence the attitude of the Soviet Union, and yet it would have been enough to fulfill the Iranian people's justified demands and the American diplomats would be freed.

Economic sanctions against Iran is not the only thing the United States is trying to enforce on the United Nations platform. As we know, last week the Soviet Union vetoed a Security Council draft resolution tabled by the United States qualifying the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance rendered to Afghanistan as a step counter to the United Nations Charter and jeopardizing peace and security in the Middle East. The absurdity of this contention was disproved by Afghanistan's own foreign minister, Mohammad Dost.

He said at the United Nations General Assembly session dealing with the so-called Afghanistan issue: The Soviet assistance rendered to Afghanistan is in accord with every country's right to individual and collective defense and its purpose is the protection of the country against attacks from without. The Soviet units will be withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as the threat of foreign intervention is removed and as soon as imperialism and its henchmen stop interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Those are absolutely clear words, convincing realistic politicians. For example, Brajesh Mishra, the Indian delegate at United Nations headquarters, said that India trusts the Soviet Union and holds the view that dealing with a nonexistent Afghanistan issue at the United Nations jeopardizes peace and security. And let us add that the world is justified in trusting the Soviet Union. It has always been standing by the side of countries protecting their independence. It is the Soviet Union that always has consistently opposed any form of aggression, but it is the United States that has appointed itself world policeman and has provoked a number of armed conflicts.

And so, more than ever before, we may characterize United States endeavours to use the United Nations for its own ends as the thief crying "Catch the thief."

U.S. POLICIES THREATEN NONALIGNED, SOVIETS, AFGHANS

AU151035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "From Where the Danger Threatens"]

[Text] The beginning of the eighties, which we embarked upon a few days ago, is being marked by an indignant struggle to determine whether the international detente will continue, expand and deepen--or whether the forces of imperialist reaction will succeed in blocking detente and in dragging it back into the channel of the cold war.

The international situation is most unpropitiously influenced by the fact that world imperialism, and particularly its leading component, represented by the United States, is striving to revise the correlation of forces on a global scale--a correlation that is developing more and more unfavorably for it--and to regain its lost historical supremacy and initiative over the forces of socialism and national and social liberation. World imperialism believes that it will achieve this aim with the aid of feverish armament and by fanning unrest in international relations. The escalated anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign is intended to help camouflage the true aims of U.S. hegemonist endeavors.

In connection with the developments in Afghanistan and the friendly international assistance granted to this neighboring country by the Soviet Union, American imperialism is also trying, in a particularly dangerous and irresponsible manner, to aggravate international tension. This is an undertaking which threatens everybody, including the American people.

At the same time, the truth about Afghanistan is both simple and comprehensible. This enormously poor country, which was left far behind by the movement of history, has the inalienable right to liberate itself from the fetters of ancient backwardness and to make up for time lost, in the same way that dozens of other countries have done before it. It has the same inalienable right to choose the path it considers most suitable.

When this path was threatened by an unconcealed, increasingly growing imperialist meddling, that country's government had the right--and regarded it as its duty--in the name of the people's happy future to request assistance from those willing to grant it.

Yes, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has this right, and nobody can deprive it of this right. It applies this right in full harmony with the UN Charter. Simultaneously, it is relying on the Afghan-Soviet treaty on friendship, good-neighborly relations and cooperation. In doing this it is not threatening any of its neighbors; on the contrary, the direct and acute threat to Afghan sovereignty and the country's stability emanated, and emanates even today, from the territories of some of these neighbors. Naturally, the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan is also in keeping with the principles of international solidarity on which it is based.

Solidarity has always been a powerful weapon in the struggle for a new world, for national and social liberation; it multiplied the forces of those who found in it a source of support and assistance. Its bearers are the countries of the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement, the national liberation movement and the forces fighting for social progress, a true democracy and peace. It is manifested in three basic spheres: The moral-political, material-economic and military sphere.

Afghanistan is neither the first, nor the last country that can rely on the firm base of international solidarity in its emancipational, liberation effort which is going through critical times, and rely on it to its own benefit. This base is represented, first, by the all-round assistance of the Soviet Union but also by the moral-political support expressed for the Afghan revolution by the revolutionary forces of many countries. In looking back to the recent past, we clearly see that, were it not for the international solidarity and the selfless assistance of the socialist countries, the disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism, for instance, would never have occurred on such an impressive scale and with such surprising rapidity as has been the case in the few post-war decades.

But the barricades have not changed even today: It is decidedly no coincidence that those who are declaiming most ruthlessly and loudly against the Afghan revolution and the assistance it is getting from the Soviet Union, not so long ago opposed all national liberation movements, denigrating them by slanderous fabrications in the same way they are now denigrating the Afghan representatives.

They strove to physically eliminate many of these movements by the most frenzied terror, in the same way that the allied front of foreign and domestic counterrevolution in Afghanistan attempted to eradicate the revolutionary power.

The anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign that is being unleashed, particularly by U.S. President Carter, is overflowing with hypocrisy. But a wolf will never turn into a sheep; neither will a dog become a bloodhound, as the proverb says. For 3 whole years the top U.S. representative has had the opportunity to apply his authority, for instance, to make Israel return the territorial loot to neighboring Arab countries and to make it respect the rights of the Palestinian people. But, quite on the contrary, he extended his helping and supporting hand, through the anti-peace Camp David agreements, to the obvious international crime of Israeli expansion, to the occupation and annexation of Arab territories and the suppression of the most basic rights of a whole nation, which is in sharp contradiction to international law and elementary morals. Just as the endeavor to push through the American diktat and decisive U.S. influence in the Middle East area was manifested during the Camp David negotiations and in their results, this same endeavor of American imperialism is now being manifested in central Asia, in the case of Afghanistan. The Camp David agreements and the campaign against the Afghan revolution are like two eggs from the same nest.

The present U.S. policy represents the strongest attack against the nations' fundamental interests not only in the Middle East area, but also throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America. The present feverish U.S. effort to establish war bases and pacts in the areas mentioned above epitomises the entire U.S. postwar campaign for the most intensive enforcement of American hegemony in the vast expanses of the developing world. It will be impossible to camouflage this even by the loudest clamor about the so-called Soviet danger. J. Carter, with his present policy, in which the military-industrial complex, the Pentagon and the super-exploiters from supranational monopolies have the main say, is the dangerous heir and continuer of various "Middle-East commands," Eisenhower doctrines, pacts for Southeast Asia and all the various instruments of American supremacy of the past. It is quite obvious that, for the developing countries, the setting-up of so-called quick reaction units, which are in essence assault forces, heralds a program of American aggression and of occupation of chosen territories and raw material resources--in other words, a program of at least partial recolonialization of countries that have already been colonies or dependent territories in the past.

For this reason the American Government's present course--masked by a false concern for the well-being of the Afghan people--is also an extremely dangerous attack on the nonaligned movement and the principles of its activity. The antipeace and antiprogress hysterics of present-day Washington contradicts in principle the vital interests, longings and stances of nonaligned countries as they are contained in the final declaration of the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries adopted last year in Havana. On top of that it is obvious that this is no coincidental deviation from the course followed by the American imperialism, and now so sharply emphasized by it. This is stated, for instance, in paragraph 23 of the final document of the Havana conference, which states: "...There is an increasing number of plots striving to hamper the process of decolonialization and to ignore the principle of self-determination of the peoples under foreign and colonial domination in various areas. The imperialists, colonialists and racists are constantly maneuvering in order to prolong the oppression, aggression and foreign occupation in southern Africa, the Middle East and other areas...In the economic sphere efforts to continue the exploitation of other nations and expand the privileges of supranational monopolies are being constantly developed."

One of the unexpressed, but obvious aims of the present campaigns in the West is to drive a wedge between the socialist and the developing countries, between the national liberation movement and world socialism. This is intended to alleviate the materialization of plans for spreading American domination and control. In the contemporary class division of the world, imperialism will find helpers in these efforts among certain developing countries. It is quite certain however, that, sooner or later, it will become obvious that the American imperialism is underrating, as so many times in the past, the nations' common sense. Here, too, truth will in the end prevail over lies.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY 'SERVILE' TO U.S. GOALS

AU160315 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Bedrich Zagar article: "British Foreign Policy in the Service of Reaction; Papering Over One's Own Cracks"]

[Excerpts] The most remarkable phenomenon of British foreign policy since the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher came to power has been its ever-ready servility toward the United States.

The latest developments throughout the world show that the United States has in Britain a devoted follower in upsetting the process of relaxation of international tension, in the protection of reactionary regimes and in support for any form of oppression. British foreign policy also promptly joins the United States in various crusades against real democracy and progress.

As soon as there were the first signs of NATO plans to produce and deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Margaret Thatcher was the first to support the plans. She welcomed the Pentagon plans as the "saviour of Western civilization from the Soviet military threat." The British Government had a "lion's" share in the NATO Council approval of plans to "modernize" NATO forces in Western Europe at its December session.

Of late, Western propaganda has been striving to stir up the international situation after the recent events in Afghanistan in connection with the Soviet Union's international assistance to the Afghan revolution. The United States has sounded the alarm over the holy rights of the Afghan people, whose revolution Hafizollah Amin wanted to undermine and destroy with the aid of foreign reaction, and the Thatcher government joined the front ranks of the crusade against Afghanistan. London received Carter's measures aimed against American trade with the Soviet Union and against American-Soviet relations in general with applause. The British Conservative Government took a "solidarity" stance with the United States by its activity in the United Nations and later it cancelled the planned visit by USSR Coal Industry Minister B. Bratchenko to Britain.

At present, international reaction led by the United States and Britain concentrates on Pakistan which it wants to misuse for subversive activity against Afghanistan. President Carter's decision to increase arms deliveries to Pakistan attests to the fact that in that neighboring country diversionary centers designed to fight the Afghan revolution should be set-up. Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, has drawn up a plan for his trip to Pakistan. It is not difficult to guess that Lord Carrington's mission will be to devise plots against Afghanistan. Margaret Thatcher must not forget the vital factor existing in Afghanistan, that is, that Babrak Karmal's new government has the support of the majority of the people.

Western propaganda is still unable to grasp that revolution and a determined struggle of nations for its defense cannot be planned or sold like goods. They are the outcome of the process of people becoming conscious and of their yearning for a really free and independent life.

U.S.-PRC MILITARY COOPERATION DISTURBS 'BALANCE OF FORCES'

AU151035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Jan Hrobar article: "We Comment: Playing With Fire"]

[Text] The official visit of American Defense Secretary Harold Brown to China ended to the satisfaction of both the hosts and the guest. The visit has brought to both sides what the most reactionary forces in Washington and Beijing have yearned for a long time: Following the American-Chinese rapprochement in the political sphere, a rapprochement in the military sphere has now occurred. Information which is becoming public clearly proves this policy shift which is so dangerous to the cause of peace.

In any case, the American side never made any secret of the plans. During his visit in Beijing, the chief of the Pentagon openly proclaimed the "expansion of professional American-Chinese contacts" in the military sphere and the need for "parallel" actions in spheres of mutual interest. Also agreed upon during the visit were the first steps aimed at expanding those contacts. China will get deliveries of American technology to receive information from the Landsat D satellite, information which has broad military applications.

It was also officially announced in Washington that the United States is interested in installing espionage facilities on Chinese territory aimed at the Soviet Union to make up for the loss of its electronic "eyes" and "ears" in Iran. It is obvious that that wish was received in Beijing with full understanding. The American and other Western press openly writes about the creation of an American-Chinese military alliance. The West German newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU depicts the rapprochement between Washington and Beijing as "brotherhood-in-arms."

Brown's visit to China was not a coincidence. Organizationally it was in preparation since the middle of last year and the reason for its mission dates back still further. Observers could not miss that the content of Brown's visit accurately expressed the goals which had already been submitted to the then American President Ford by Zbigniew Brzezinski in 1975, who was at that time still a professor. If at that time Brzezinski's plan to equip China with the most modern weapons was rejected as irresponsible, in the eyes of American hawks it was never damned. Now they are beginning to implement it.

It also emerges that this plot does not begin now; the two sides already have some experience in coordinating their plans and goals. The recent "White Book" on Vietnamese-Chinese relations in the past 30 years revealed the first forms of Sino-American coordination during the years of American aggression in Vietnam. Today it also shows that the United States' share in last year's Chinese aggression against Vietnam was far more real than Washington has been willing to admit to date and now American journalists accompanying Harold Brown declare that the United States will have no objection should Beijing teach "another lesson" to Vietnam. Is this not evidence that American-Chinese coordination of joint actions in the military sphere has already begun to function?

If the United States until now agreed to their NATO allies equipping China with the most modern military technology, now it is directly engaged in it. Also, jointly arming Pakistan, so that that country becomes a military threat to its neighbors is regarded as quite realistic.

The results of Brown's China visit are not yet fully known, but that which has already been admitted is enough to seriously alarm the international public. No one doubts that the secret talks between Secretary Brown and his Chinese counterpart went still further.

Those who inspired the plot do not hide against whom and against what their joint military team plots. We are faced by another attempt of imperialist forces to disturb the balance of forces in the contemporary world to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. It is an extremely dangerous policy. The present Chinese leadership openly opposes the process of the relaxation of tension. Therefore, being in a military league with that leadership and arming the Chinese Army constitutes a gamble and it is nothing else than playing with fire.

JESUIT REPORTEDLY TO BE TRIED AS DISSIDENT

LD152116 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1845 GMT 15 Jan 80 ID

[Text] According to a report carried by the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE a trial of a 65-year-old Jesuit priest, Father (Oskar Formanek), started at Presov University on January 10. He is accused of holding a private mass and of elaborating and disseminating (?theological) preaching materials.

Also accused of disseminating such material is Mrs (Marie Kazarova). About 90 witnesses have been summoned to the trial to provide evidence against the accused even though they are mainly friends who took part in private mass. Because of their positions, they could not attend public mass. Also summoned were two university lecturers--as Marxist philosophy experts--to examine (Formanek's) writings. Presov University is the only one in Czechoslovakia with a special department of atheism. In 1979 about 80 East Slovak Catholics were interrogated by the police.

The German press agency KATOLISCHE NACHRICHTEN AGENTUR [KNA] has supplied further details and reports that the main trial did not start on 10 January. The accused, who has yet to be arrested, did not appear in court. Instead he sent a letter of protest, complaining that he had so far not received written charges against him and was unable to acquaint himself with the legal documents concerning his trial. He said that he would attend only when he was able to exercise this right.

Although the trial was officially opened, it was immediately adjourned until 14 February. So far it is not known whether the accused's request has been met. The 13 January KNA report says that the action taken by (Formanek) is a courageous demonstration of the injustice he suffers because of his faith.

TASKS OF USSR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION TERMED DEMANDING

AU151203 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 9 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Sarka Helmichova commentary in the column "VECERNI PRAHA Commentary": "The Need To Be Systematic"]

[Text] The annual meetings of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association [CSFA] in our capital are now entering their final stage. The individual branches are very consistently appraising their activities to date, which are based not only on the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, but also on the worked-out conclusions of the Eighth CSFA Congress. The route taken by the branches during this period is marked by increasing activity; it is also manifested by the fact that the number of branches is steadily increasing. At present the city has about 1,950 branches, in which up to 180,000 members are active. A better and more systematic cooperation with the other National Front organizations is also displayed. That makes it possible to expand the CSFA's influence to an increasingly wider public, and particularly to youth: International awareness and friendship toward the Soviet Union are further consolidating. The members' working initiative has substantially increased. In Prague, for instance, up to 900 collectives of Czechoslovak-Soviet socialist labor brigades are operating and devoting systematic attention to fulfilling export tasks regarding the USSR and expanding and implementing the Soviet innovators' progressive working methods.

Despite that successful development, certain problems still exist in the branches' activities, which still show large reserves. Those are primarily due to the fact that the branches' work is carried out in campaigns and is primarily concentrated during the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and during the liberation anniversary. A certain formalism and sometimes even a low ideopolitical level, however is also manifested in their work. Considerable reserves exist in production plants, but also at university-level schools, institutes and scientific institutions, where the CSFA could play an important role in developing initiative to link science with production in the propagation of scientific-technical knowledge and the utilization of the USSR's production and technical experience and its implementation and introduction into production; and in care for high-quality and timely deliveries to the USSR.

The tasks of the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan are demanding and strenuous work awaits us if we want to hold our ground honorably. Thus the CSFA's annual meetings should become yet another reason to raise the CSFA's activity; they would also establish all prerequisites for the further development of the CSFA's work.

SLOVAK OFFICIAL SAYS ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT NEEDS REFORM

AU151452 Bratislava PRAVDA Weekend Supplement in Slovak 11 Jan 80 pp 4, 5 AU

[Article by Jan Gregor, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic: "We Are Perfecting the Management of the National Economy"]

[Excerpts] The forms and methods of management must be built and regularly updated in keeping with the changes and needs of the development of the national economy; perfection of management thus cannot be a solitary action but a systematic, programmatic and purposeful work.

Starting Points for Improving the System

The present stage can be characterized as one with high production volumes accompanied by an increasingly tense situation as regards resources--especially energy and raw materials--by the exhaustion of extensive amounts of our resource reserves, and by a growing pressure and high demand to rationalize all types of consumption. The high volume of production and consumption and the not always effective use of resources results in increased demands on imports, which we must pay back with continuously increasing volumes of exports, partly because of the lower technological standard of the exported products and the resulting lower actual prices. At the same time there is in our economy a considerably tense situation between needs and the possibilities of insuring them. We are still not succeeding in making the desirable use of raw materials, other materials and energy by applying the results of science, research and development and thus in achieving the desirable quality of products. We do not always make sufficient use of basic assets, especially machinery and installations. We are not reaching the set goals in making foreign trade more effective. The flexibility of supplies for the domestic market is also small. Those trends have been manifested gradually and in an increasingly pronounced manner since 1973, in connection with the critical phenomena in the capitalist world. The objective situation urgently faces us, therefore, with the questions of quality and effectiveness and with the necessity to be economical to the utmost in using all existing sources and factors of growth that we have at our disposal. The present forms of management are becoming less and less effective; in the same way the indirect instruments of management do not correspond to the level of development of the production forces and to the current of changes brought by the economic development at home and abroad. What is lacking in the decision-making processes is the utilization of adequate indirect instruments of management, in the interest of reinforcing objective processes, instead of subjective factors.

The work in the sphere of perfecting the system of planned management of the national economy represents an extraordinarily important set of tasks in unity with the directives of the 15th CPCZ Congress concerning other spheres, especially the insuring of rapid and proportional growth of social production by making a more intensive use of material resources, a more consistent application and speedier introduction of the results of science and technology into practice and the assertion of the line aimed at increasing our economy's involvement in the international division of labor.

Organizational prerequisites have been created for the solution of this work, by setting up government committees, for the planned management of the national economy, which will be attached to the federal and national governments.

The working program concerning the development of the system contains a set of very complex, mutually intertwined and dependent tasks. Two basic approaches are being considered. Tasks that can be solved and must be implemented already in the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and tasks, whose solution will be implemented within the framework of the comprehensive proposal of the system for the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In 1978, 12 selected industrial economic production units began to implement, on a state-wide basis, the comprehensive experiment concerning efficiency and quality control. The results and findings of the theory and the practice were included in the experiment as well as the experiences and results of consultations within the framework of CEMA countries and the findings and measures adopted in the USSR to perfect the economic mechanism.

As is already known, the experiment has been implemented since 1 January 1978 in 12 economic production units of the CSSR; three of them economic production units attached to the Ministry of Industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic (Slovchemia; footwear, fancy and leather goods; and the timber-furniture industry). The experiment has thus been underway for 2 years, with the objective of testing how the new system elements that are being prepared affect the growth of efficiency and quality of production when applied in a comprehensive system, in selected sectors.

Lessons From the Experiences Gained Thus Far

The implementation in practice has shown that the experiment, by means of which we succeed in enlisting people's initiative and their interest in achieving a higher efficiency and quality of work, is a good idea. At the same time it demonstrates the active effect of measures aimed at implementing the strategic plans of the development of the national economy as laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

It is necessary to appreciate, above all, a certain breakthrough and change that has occurred in people's thinking and in their approaches to the solution of problems, which no longer proceed from quantitative and output-oriented viewpoints but stress quality and efficiency. That deepens and perfects managerial work at all levels from the ministries down to the production halls.

In the branches of the chemical, timber-processing and light industries of the Slovak Republic, new lines of products have been introduced since the beginning of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Due to innovationist activity, several production sites have been reconstructed and modernized, the domestic market has been enriched with new products and the utility value of a number of products has increased, frequently with a simultaneous more efficient use of raw materials.

By introducing the system of the comprehensive control of the quality of products and by implementing the rules of the comprehensive experiment concerning effectiveness and quality control, the selected economic production units of the chemical, timber-processing and light industries have gradually reduced--as far as the sphere of quality is concerned--the overall losses caused by poor-quality production.

It can be said in conclusion that from the viewpoint of the economic production units and enterprises in the sector of the Slovak Ministry of Industry, the impact of the experiment is predominantly positive and that all its basic elements can be adopted in the system of management for the coming period.

The time that has passed since the beginning of the experiment on 1 January 1978 has also shown some problems which have to be resolved so that they can be used for the system of management after the year 1980. That applies, for instance, to completing the elaboration of the new elements of management so as to permit their application in the managerial process, particularly in the central organs of the branches, at the general directorates and in intraenterprise bodies. What is involved is not only a revision of the indexes of wage regulation but also the correct use of funds for improving efficiency--particularly the development funds, the remuneration funds, the funds for stimulating material interest in the results of foreign trade and the reserve funds. All adjustments must become part of new instructions, directives and other fundamental decisions.

What matters, furthermore, is that even the other sectors of management, sectors that have not taken part in the experiment so far--and it is the majority--should prepare themselves well for the new system of management for the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

It must be said for the sake of completeness that at the beginning of last year the principles of the experiment began to be tested in selected economic production units in the construction and food industry and that some new system elements are also being tested in other branches, within the framework of sectors' experiment or economic production units' experiments.

Measures Aimed at Solving the Main Problems

The work of almost 4 years, the work on the individual, pivotal tasks of the system of planned management, has now been gradually completed. A synthetic draft "Set of Measures Aimed at Perfecting the System" that comprises the results of previous work and the experiences from the experimental verification of some new elements and which uses the experiences of CEMA countries, especially the USSR, has been prepared and is available today. At present the works on perfecting the system are reaching the decisive final stage. The measures are oriented toward solving the main problems of the further qualitative development of our economy under the conditions of the next 5-year plan. The most important changes that are being prepared for the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan focus--if they are to be characterized briefly--on the following tasks:

1--To strengthen the long-term nature of the whole system of planning.

2--To make use of the working people's initiative combined with material stimulation, especially in insuring and overfulfilling the tasks of the 5-year plan by creating the annual plan from below, in the form of counterplanning.

3--To strengthen the economic accountability of the economic production units and to implement the principle that all needs of the economic production units should ensue from the material content of the 5-year plan and should be covered by their own creation of resources, in accordance with the conditions stipulated at the beginning of the 5-year plan.

4--To perfect the system of the plan's indexes so as to achieve a more effective orientation of the work collectives to the quality-aspect of development and to indexes characterizing the final results of development and make it possible to objectively measure the performance of the individual branches of the national economy.

5--To insure a better balance of the plan and that not only in macroproportions (creation and use of production, income and expenditures of the population, the overall financial plan and the like) but also in microproportions.

6--To assert a more intensive use of scientific-technical progress, to increase the innovation in production and technology and to raise the quality of products.

7--To insure a more intensive involvement of our economy in the international division of labor.

8--To improve markedly the economic results in the reproduction of basic assets.

9--As far as the sphere of the rational use of manpower is concerned, to insure both the balancing of manpower and the planning of wages on a more consistent and long-term basis.

10--To achieve, by means of prices, a greater pressure on effectiveness of production and consumption.

After their approval by the governments, in the further course of the works, those briefly characterized new elements will be worked into the respective regulations, methodological instructions, directives and guidelines of cross-section and branch bodies, while taking into account the specifics of individual branches. It must be said in conclusion, however, that the elaborated draft measures can only result in increased management efficiency and development of our economy if they are applied creatively, if the knowledge and abilities of managerial employees at all levels are fully used and if the conditions are created for mastering the problems in the material sphere--by perfecting the contents of the plan, by improving the quality of the matter-of-fact decision-making, by improving the planning, financial, technological and working discipline and, last but not least, by raising the standard of the quality of all our work.

BRIEFS

SHEEP RAISING--At present there are about 46,000 sheep in the West Bohemian region, of which only 30 percent are being raised by the socialist sector; the rest are privately owned. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 12 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS VIOLENT ATTACKS FROM WEST BERLIN

LD160005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Foreign Ministry protested to the West Berlin Senat on Tuesday about attacks on the GDR state border. Such provocative attacks have repeatedly been made recently from West Berlin. Through the intentional use of firearms and by throwing explosives, incendiary devices and other things onto the sovereign territory of the GDR, the life and health of GDR citizens have been endangered in an irresponsible manner, and considerable damage has been done to buildings and facilities in the GDR.

The ministry expressed the expectation that the Senat of West Berlin will take all steps necessary to prevent any future attacks on the state border and on GDR personnel deployed for its protection. It demands that the authors of such provocative attacks be prosecuted.

FRG UN ENVOY CONDEMNS USSR FOR AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD140100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2001 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] UN/New York--The speech of the FRG representative during the debate on the so-called Afghanistan question in the UN General Assembly turned out to be an outrageous diatribe against the Soviet Union, the right of peoples to self-determination and against peace.

FRG Ambassador Von Wechmar grossly slandered the Soviet Union by hypocritically defaming the USSR's aid in defense of Afghanistan's independence as "intervention" and an "attack on peace." In this he aligned himself completely with the rabble-rousing forces of the United States, who have long been interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs as part of their imperialist strategy in the Near and Middle East. The FRG representative made himself the spokesman for those forces who are using the Soviet Union's action to assist Afghanistan as a pretext for imperialist expansion in this region.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE INDIRA GANDHI ON REELECTION

AU151318 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR State Council chairman, sent the following congratulatory cable to the prime minister of the Republic of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi:

It gives us special pleasure to convey to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations on the renewed assumption of the office of prime minister of the Republic of India, in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people as well as in our own name.

We can state with satisfaction that the traditionally friendly relations and the mutually advantageous cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of India have been developing continuously and reliably over decades. At the same time we wish to assure you of our conviction that the close and tested cooperation between our friendly states and peoples will continue to be shaped successfully in the future, thus contributing to the securing of peace and the deepening of international detente.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Please accept, esteemed Mrs Prime Minister, the expression of our high regard, together with best wishes for your personal well-being and for great successes in your responsible activity.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES SOVIET FLEET ADMIRAL GORSHKOV

LD151551 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Politburo member and GDR defense minister, on Tuesday received Soviet fleet Adm Sergey Gorshkov, deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Soviet Navy. The talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, centered on questions of further strengthening cooperation and exchange of experiences in political and combat training between the two fraternal armies and navies. Army General Hoffmann reported on the successful start of the 1978-80 training year in the GDR Army.

Present at the meeting in the Defense Ministry were Deputy Defense Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Fritz Streletz, Col Gen Werner Fleissner and Adm Wilhelm Ehm as well as the representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states in the GDR Army, Army Gen Ivan Shavrov.

Admiral Gorshkov arrived in the GDR the previous day for a working visit lasting several days.

HERMANN AXEN HOLDS TALKS WITH ANGOLAN EDUCATION MINISTER

AU160345 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on Friday [11 January] in the presence of Margot Honecker, SED Central Committee member and GDR minister for education, received Ambrosio Lukoki, MPLA Central Committee Politburo member and Angolan minister for education and culture, for a friendly talk during which Lukoki paid tribute to the GDR's solidarity support for the Angolan people's struggle for consolidation of political independence and for achievement of economic independence.

Speaking on international questions, both sides stressed their affiliation with the Afghan people in their struggle for defense of the achievements of the 1978 April revolution. They affirmed their will to defend peace and international security against the attacks of the most reactionary circles of imperialism. Both sides decidedly condemned the attempts of Rhodesian racists and imperialist circles to exclude the Patriotic Front from the process of granting the country independence.

On the same day, Minister Lukoki was received by Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister for university and technical school affairs, for a talk on fraternal cooperation and the GDR's further support in training national scientific cadres for the People's Republic of Angola.

SINDERMANN HOSTS DINNER FOR FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD150210 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Finnish Riksdag, led by parliamentary President Dr Johannes Virolainen, arrived in Berlin today for an official visit. In honor of his guests, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann gave a dinner this evening. Here are some excerpts from the two politicians' dinner toasts.

First of all, the president of the GDR People's Chamber:

[Begin Sindermann recording] Dear Mr President, Dr Virolainen, deputies of the Finnish Riksdag, ladies and gentlemen: The bilateral relations between the GDR and Finland in the 5th year after the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] clearly illustrate how advantageous it is for all states concerned to advance along the path embarked upon with the Helsinki Final Act. The rejection by our country's citizens of the recent attacks by the enemies of detente and disarmament politicians has grown increasingly stronger. In view of the fateful missile decision by the NATO Council meeting in Brussels, we face the question of whether it will be possible to preserve political detente and supplement it with military detente or whether the eighties will be marked by a new round in the arms race. Although the noise surrounding the Soviet measures to aid the revolution in Afghanistan is due to the U.S. presidential election, it is not compatible with an international policy of securing peace and cooperation between peoples. No one can seriously claim, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recently found out, that U.S. national security interests were affected in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is not on the borders of the United States. But it is a neighbor of the Soviet Union and allied to it by a treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation concluded in December 1978.

In view of the historic responsibility to insure that war never again started from German soil, the GDR, together with its allies and all peace-loving forces of our continent, will continue to work persistently and consistently for arms limitation and disarmament and pursue its course based on detente. It attributes primary importance to preparing and convening a conference on questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe. No effort was and is too great for us to secure that most important human right of being allowed to live in peace; no trouble is too great, no opportunity too slight to be taken advantage of. The prospects for further developing and deepening relations and cooperation between our states and peoples are good. As a result of your visit, Mr President, these friendly relations have received fresh impetus. They will continue to help toward detente and security in Europe and the world. [end recording]

[Begin Virolainen recording] Dear Mr President, members of the People's Chamber, ladies and gentlemen: I have listened with genuine pleasure to the kind things you have just said about Finland and our delegation, Mr President. Please accept my cordial thanks. I, too, express the hope that this visit will be a further contribution toward strengthening the traditionally excellent relations between the People's Chamber and our Riksdag and thus between our states and peoples.

The start of the eighties has been marked by international tensions. We hope this with deep disappointment since we thought that detente [words indistinct] had finally taken hold. We are optimists, however, and still believe that it is a temporary occurrence and that there is no desire to destroy all that has been built up with difficulty and purposeful hard work.

We therefore warn all elected representatives of our peoples to energetically oppose all trends of this kind. We can and should always make a positive contribution toward strengthening cooperation between these peoples and consolidating peace. In addition to bilateral relations, we must utilize to the full all international and interparliamentary forums. The [word indistinct] interparliamentary CSCE Conference, which is to be held next May in Brussels, will be a good opportunity to help peace and detente with a view to the Madrid followup CSCE conference.

Bilateral relations between Finland and the GDR are an outstanding example of fruitful cooperation between states with different social and political systems in the true spirit of Helsinki. A toast to the utmost success of the GDR, to the good relations between our states and parliaments and to peace and cooperation in the world. [end recording]

NEPSZABADSAG LASHES OUT AT CARTER, U.S. ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

AU151450 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Ferenc Varnai article: "The Pretext of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Today's issue of our paper publishes a statement by the Hungarian Government expressing solidarity with the new government of Afghanistan, condemning imperialist intervention in Afghan domestic affairs, appraising the granting of Soviet assistance as being compatible with the UN Charter and coming out against machinations to aggravate the world political situation and torpedo detente.

We have found with increasing frequency in recent years that cold-war forces opposing detente are intensifying their efforts to supplant the Helsinki spirit with a policy of strength. That manifested itself in the mud-slinging campaign launched against the socialist countries on the pretext of the "protection of human rights." The horror stories concocted about a "Soviet threat" and the nonexistent Cuban crisis and is now reflected in the slander campaign artificially raked up over Afghanistan. However, it is not just propaganda that poisons the international atmosphere that is involved, by any means. In May 1979, NATO adopted a decision to considerably increase its military budget, the ratification of the SALT II treaty was prevented in the U.S. Senate and in December, with the aim of upsetting the strategic equilibrium, it was decided to produce new types of missiles and deploy them in West Europe.

The CIA in the Forefront Again

The reason for extremist imperialist forces wanting to thrust the world onto the path of intensifying the arms race is their assessment that the conditions of detente do not favor their plans of world domination. In recent years, many African, Asian and Latin American countries have become free and imperialism has lost ground. A particularly important turnaround took place in an area regarded by extremist imperialist forces as a base of key importance for anti-Soviet strategy. In April 1978, a popular revolution swept away the feudal regime in Afghanistan and, in February 1979, the revolutionary blows of the Iranian people pulverized the imperial power that had been turned into the area's modernly equipped gendarme by the United States. This happened in the "strategic arc" that is of such importance because of its geographical position and rich energy reserves. All of that has broken U.S. influence, and the electronic intelligence system aimed at the Soviet Union, which was regarded as being of the greatest importance, was lost.

In this situation, the notorious CIA has moved into the forefront. Many political observers have come to the conclusion that admitting the shah to the United States for "medical treatment" was for the purpose of having the former ruler stand by in case of an "imminent turn of the tide." The revolutionary forces of Islam reacted in their own extremist manner: They occupied the U.S. Embassy and the dramatic event of the hostages began. The United States has ordered significant units of its naval arsenal to the Persian Gulf and exerted many kinds of pressure on many different countries of the world, including its own allies, to coerce them into sanctions and an economic blockade against Iran. However, in the Islamic world, which was irritated in any case by the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty that was put across with U.S. assistance, the anti-American mood has continued to strengthen.

Pentagon and CIA experts devised new plans to stem the anti-Americanism that was spreading almost like wildfire in the Islamic world and, in keeping with the customary recipe, are busy turning the countries of the area against the "specter of Marxism and communism."

[paragraph continues]

They are paying particular attention to Afghanistan, which has embarked on a revolutionary path. They have intensified activating the counterrevolutionary training bases established on the territory of neighboring Pakistan and sending subversives in even larger numbers across the border to the young republic, which has been under great pressure for quite some time in any case. (We published the facts about that and reported in detail on page 6 in the 6 January issue of our paper that the Beijing leadership was not left out of supplying the bases with weapons and of training activity.) They began to give armed support on a large scale to reaction opposed to land reform and democratic changes, reaction that has lost its power, in the hope that with the aid of a counterrevolutionary change of power forced through in Afghanistan, they can turn the course of events into a direction to the liking of U.S. imperialism in the entire area. Their hopes were increased by the fact that, fired by their ambitions of power, Amin and his group had created a critical situation in the party and caused grave disorders in the state leadership.

Not the Cause--The Effect

However, restoring their unity and joining forces against Amin and his supporters, who used despotic methods, the revolutionary forces of the United People's Democratic Party have at the eleventh hour removed this obstacle in the path of the struggle against counterrevolution and requested assistance from the Soviet Union to counter the increasing pressure of the external enemy. Faithful to its duty arising from the friendship treaty in effect since December 1978, the Soviet Union has fulfilled the request of the Afghan Government, which was reorganized in the meantime. All that has thwarted international reaction's calculations concerning Afghanistan.

It is no wonder that those who wailed the most were those who worked out the anti-Afghan plans and pinned the most far-reaching hopes on them. Those who clamor about intervention in domestic affairs and try to pose as defenders of the Islamic world are those who have intervened in Afghanistan's domestic life themselves and who themselves have created a situation in which the young popular regime was obliged to request assistance.

One should differentiate--and we do so differentiate--between those who kick up a propaganda clamor to attain their neocolonialist endeavors, those who are misled or willy-nilly "line up" because of their defenselessness and those who, out of some calculation try to appear as "the only ones to understand" international independence. However, everyone should acknowledge: No country and no party has the right to prescribe to whom another country should turn and to whom it should not turn for assistance when it feels that its independence and social achievements are endangered, the less so since the assistance granted by the Soviet Union was not the cause, but the effect of international reaction's activity concerning Afghanistan.

The Year of Presidential Elections

Analyzing the role of the United States in the events, we must not forget that the country has entered the year of presidential elections. In the previous decades, we witnessed more than once that, at such times, the United States strives increasingly to put its foreign policy into the service of election campaign objectives.

President Carter's popularity declined a few months ago. It was the unanimous appraisal of all U.S. public opinion research institutes that the public's judgement was that "the President was unable to master the increasingly preponderant inflation, unemployment and energy problems." Almost everyone took it for granted last October that Carter reelection prospects were hopeless.

There seemed to be only one possibility, for him to assume the role of the person who "has brought off the SALT II treaty." However, that idea was successfully countered by the forces dreaming of a superiority of strength.

In that situation, the team of advisers that--in the wake of a White House that had profoundly discredited itself morally because of the Watergate affair--helped Carter to victory as a "moral and faithful Baptist with clean hands--coming from the provinces" 3 years ago--have developed a new Carter image for the election struggle; the image of a President "who adopts a resolute and steadfast attitude in a national crisis" and who "puts up a tough struggle for the liberty of the hostages." In all probability, the release of the hostages is not as important a factor for his election braintrust, as is the creation of national unity to be achieved behind the President--with the aid of the hostage affair--for the November elections.

The situation in Afghanistan, which had become strained to the breaking point in the meantime, provided an opportunity to shape the new Carter image further. First, for the alleged reason of winning their support, the President has made a number of concessions to the opponents of SALT. In fact, however, he has not won over anyone. Contrary to that, the logic of his own steps has increasingly carried him along to the platform of his adversaries. Lest they prevent the ratification of the treaty that bears his signature and his prospects diminish in the election struggle, he has rather--on the pretext of "the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan"--had the matter taken off the Senate agenda. In accordance with the new election concept, the President, demonstrating "an intrepid attitude vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the forces of progress," has restricted trade and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, permitted the selling of equipment that can be used for military purposes to China and ordered the resumption of the delivery of weapons to Pakistan. Also, since his unsuccessful attempt at the Security Council, he is seeking an opportunity at a special session of the UN General Assembly for spreading the propaganda campaign.

Life Has Passed It By

However, life has passed by that policy, a policy that reminds one of the storehouse of the means of the cold war.

The military balance of power has become inalterably equalized. Any attempt to upset it will remain unsuccessful. The Soviet Union can no longer be encircled and cannot be isolated and the Warsaw Pact countries firmly oppose NATO's aggressive plans. They continue, with the same firmness, their efforts to uphold the policy of detente and no manner of propaganda campaign by the Washington administration can deter them from it.

In general, the bourgeoisie keeps up its class solidarity in the face of the revolutionary forces of peoples. However, considerable reservations are being voiced as to the Washington administration's steps even among the NATO partners of the United States. One after another, they decline to embark on the path of cold war and an anti-Soviet economic blockade. Most of them are well aware that primarily they themselves would be the losers on that path. (The French, West German, Japanese, the Netherlands, Belgian and Norwegian governments have declined even appeals calling for a partial economic embargo.) In view of all this, AFP, the French news agency has gone so far as to conclude: "The Europeans--even those who, in general, do not assert their independent endeavors vis-a-vis the United States--believe that only under the conditions of detente can they develop an independent policy..."

Moreover, not even the forces on which the United States primarily relies in the "Afghan issue"--China and Pakistan--do quite what Washington would like them to. [paragraph continues]

Relations between China and the United States--as is shown, among other things, by the U.S. secretary of defense's current visit to Beijing, even at a time when military relations between them have qualitatively risen one degree higher--are fraught with contradictions. The Beijing leadership, dreaming of hegemony, would like to urge the United States to a more resolute anti-Soviet act, while Washington would like China to be in the vanguard of measures against the Soviet Union. As for Pakistan, although it was expected to welcome the U.S. decision on the renewal of arms deliveries, looks, in fact, with aversion to Washington because of India's expected reaction and its distrust of the Americans. "We would dearly love to see more active participation by the United States, but history has taught us not to harbor exaggerated illusions on this score," said Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in an interview with the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine.

Last, Carter's measures have, also in the United States, cracked the "national unity" that had been achieved to a certain extent through the pretext of the Iranian hostage drama. Internal differences are sharpening again and various interests are coming into conflict with one another. Let us only consider the farmers, who will now lose a secure market. "One cannot make amends for an unstable policy by striking a blow at the farmers," said Senator Edward Kennedy, Carter's principal Democratic rival, commenting on the partial bread grain embargo against the Soviet Union. Also California Governor Edmund Brown, another Democratic presidential candidate, censured the "naivete" of current U.S. foreign policy. (Nor are the President's Republican adversaries any kinder.) "Criticisms from all sides of the political arena," concludes an AFP Washington correspondent, "signal the end of the sacred unity and political ceasefire that had developed for Carter in the wake of the Tehran hostage affair."

As for our part--like our allies--we are not changing our international line. We remain in solidarity with the new Government of Afghanistan and we continue our struggle--as we have been doing for so many decades, in more relaxed and more tense years alike--to prevent war, to retain detente, which has cost so many sacrifices, and to strengthen many-sided political, economic and cultural relations.

MTI REPORTS AMIN 'DISTORTIONS,' RETURN OF AFGHAN UNITY

LD152120 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 15 (MTI)--Karoly Patak, MTI's special correspondent, reports from Kabul:

The Afghan leadership considers it as one of its main tasks to restore and strengthen the confidence of the widest strata towards the April revolution.

The distortions of the Amin government--as is pointed out in Kabul--severely damaged the mood of the population and compromised the progressive ideals. The government of Babrak Karmal, which is forced to simultaneously take up the struggle against the terrorists sent from the areas of Pakistan, proved in front of the public opinion with a number of measures that the system of Hafizollah Amin had nothing to do with the reforms of the April revolution, and that the days of atrocities are over. The new government--besides the amnesty measures which became a reality in the past days--recently favoured the middle strata with various economic and customs measures, and once again underlined the national democratic character of the new stage of the April revolution.

According to the press in Kabul, the renewed Revolutionary Council, with President Babrak Karmal at the head, is preparing such a new constitution, which will respect the Islamic religion, will show regard for the family ideal determined by the Islam, will keep in view the principle of private property, and will assure all the democratic, political, economic and welfare rights of the Afghan people.

In Kabul endeavours are made to restore party unity, the two wings of the party which separated in the 1960's have already united in leadership, and this unity--as responsible leaders emphasize--is backed by such a national front, which congregates the representatives of the clergy, the intelligentsia, the working class, the trade union movement, the youth and the women's movement.

The healing of the country's wounds can take place as soon as the foreign aggression against Afghanistan ceases to exist. In Kabul order is complete: The population lives its life undisturbed. The authorities have allowed into the country the correspondents of all those foreign capitalist countries who wished to enter Afghanistan, and the Western correspondents also received permission to visit the provincial areas of the country.

POSSIBLE MOVES BY U.S. AGAINST IRAN EXAMINED

LD152207 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter, following the decision of the Security Council, has again attacked the Soviet Union. According to Carter, the USSR voted against the U.S. initiative against Iran so as to thereby obstruct the solution of the crisis. Carter has held out the prospect that the United States will now continue its attempts according to its own fancy for the enactment of anti-Iran measures. The President repeated his accusations about the USSR's aid to Afghanistan. Meanwhile, the White House has officially announced that President Carter will soon make a speech in which he will expound his foreign political doctrine and that he will detail what measures he is preparing for the Persian Gulf and the Middle East in order to protect U.S. interests.

In essence, the U.S. President has said that he is preparing for hard steps against Iran because the USSR has vetoed the U.S. Security Council proposal that would have declared an international boycott against Iran. The USSR's position was not first revealed in the Security Council voting but was revealed much earlier. In addition to many other statements, it was also expounded on by Ambassador Troyanovskiy. This says that the USSR persists in supporting the request that the U.S. hostages should be released but it does not agree with general economic, punitive sanctions against Iran.

According to the Soviet argument, the seventh chapter of the basic UN Charter, which lays down the international punitive actions, permits these exclusively for an occasion when a country threatens international peace. The holding of the hostages violates international law provisions but it cannot be alleged that it is posing a threat of war. For this reason, in the USSR's opinion, the hostage affair should be solved bilaterally by the United States and Iran.

However, the United States, in spite of the fact that it failed to have its proposal passed in the Security Council, continues to plan a boycott of Iran through its system of alliances.

According to plan, insofar as one can believe leaked information, the exit of the Persian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz, might be blockaded or it might even be mined. Just how probable this might be is very difficult to assess. The closing of the Strait of Hormuz would not only mean that Iran's present daily oil output of 2.5 million barrels would not reach the world, but at the same time it would also cut off the export routes of other oil producing countries on the south coast of the Persian Gulf.

In my opinion, this would at the present time confront the entire industrially developed capitalist world with insoluble problems. As for the point that the United States and its allies would stop supplies to Iran, several Iranian officials have also expressed their opinion, including the foreign minister at a press conference. These Iranian statements say, among other things, and I quote: If the U.S. fleet cuts off access to the Gulf, then this will lead to war.

Meanwhile, Iranian leaders are saying that the punitive economic sanctions organized by the United States and its allies will be fruitless. They can buy the goods which the Americans would deny them many places in the world.

From the first international reactions we can already learn that, for example, Austria, Yugoslavia and a number of Latin American countries have assured Iran of their willingness to supply it with food and any other commodities. Notwithstanding all this, by stating these facts I do not for a moment want to allege that the American steps in this entire region do not constitute a further heightening of the already existing tensions.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR PAYS 'INTRODUCTORY CALL' TO OFFICIALS

LD160014 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 15 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received introductory call from 'Abbas Dowlatskahi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

VANIK, U.S. CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE FOR BRIEF VISIT

AU151055 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Jan 80 p 21 AU

[Text] On Saturday [12 January] a group of U.S. Congress representatives led by Charles A. Vanik, chairman of the Congress' subcommittee on trade, arrived in Budapest for a brief visit.

LEADERS GREET HENG SAMRIN ON KAMPUCHEAN ANNIVERSARY

AU091156 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Text] (MTI)--Pal Losonczy, chairman of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, greeted Heng Sampin, chairman of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council, in a cable on 7 January on the occasion of the Cambodian people's victory over the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

The PPF National Council, also in a cable, greeted the Central Committee of the Cambodian National Unity Front.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COMMITTEE WITH VIETNAM MEETS

Vietnamese Vice Premier Attends

LD150031 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A session of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee is being held in Hungary. A delegation from Hanoi led by Vice Premier Do Muoi has arrived to take part in the session. A Cambodian economic governmental delegation is also a guest of our capital. It is led by Tang Sareom, minister of trade.

Talks Begin

LD152158 Budapest MTI in English 1811 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 15, (MTI)--The 8th session of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission began work in Budapest on Tuesday with a plenary meeting. The two delegations at the deliberations are headed by the commission co-chairmen, Janos Borbandi and Do Muoi, Hungarian and Vietnamese deputy prime ministers respectively.

Janos Borbandi said in his inauguration speech that since the previous session, economic cooperation between the two countries, based on internationalist principles and mutual advantages, had significantly developed. Favourable prospects exist for advancing the relations over a long term as well. Similar thoughts were voiced by Vietnamese Vice-Premier Do Muoi in his reply.

The leaders of the two delegations voiced their conviction that the present session would contribute to a more efficient economic collaboration. The meeting will discuss among others how to speed up the implementation of decisions adopted at the commission's earlier sessions. The commission will review the state of economic cooperation stipulated for 1976-80 and outline forthcoming tasks. The partners will evaluate goods exchange traffic between their countries. Reports will be heard on the coordination of plans for the coming five-year term. Besides, the body will discuss fresh possibilities of developing technical-scientific cooperation.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USSR--This year's first important foreign trade agreement has been signed in Budapest today. Chemolimpex has made a contract worth R71 million with a Moscow foreign trade enterprise for the import of fertilizer and raw materials for fertilizers. According to this, the Soviet partner will deliver 60 percent of the demands of Hungarian agriculture. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD]

NEW GREEK ENVOY--Budapest, January 9, (MTI)--Rezső Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Wednesday Spiros Chrysospathis, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the vice-president. Also present at the event was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1836 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD]

PAP VIEWS OUTCOME OF UN DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD151310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] PAP's UN correspondent Zbigniew Boniecki reports:

Last night in New York a special United Nations General Assembly session devoted to the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for peace and international security came to a close. The session was requested in particular by NATO representatives and their allies China, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations countries and representatives of the still existing or already toppled criminal regimes like the Pinochet junta or supporters of the genocidal Pol Pot. The justification for convening the session was the resolution adopted at the initiative of the Western countries in the period of intense cold war in 1950. This so-called "legal basis" is quoted in the resolution adopted yesterday. The French representative who voted for the resolution thought it prudent, however, to disassociate himself from the "legal basis," stressing that the document of November 1950 is illegal.

The countries which spoke out against the resolution were Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries including Poland, as well as nonaligned countries. A number of countries abstained from voting. In spite of the protests from Afghanistan the session adopted the above-mentioned resolution by a majority of votes, in spite of the fact that it has all the features of interference in the internal affairs of that country and imposes an arbitrary and slanted interpretation of Afghan events.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDES TO WORLD EVENTS

AU160400 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 11-13 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Ewa Boniecka dispatch: "Visions and Reflections"]

[Excerpts] Some 200,000 people gathered in Times Square welcomed the new year by applauding it and complete strangers wished each other every success and happiness in the future. However, those individual hopes and demonstrations of joy cannot obscure the fact that as a society America entered the new year in an atmosphere of political frustration over the present, of bitter reflections on the subject of the seventies and of pessimism about the future.

If you took literally everything that some people write in the U.S. press and talk about on television you might conclude that the United States is a sick country because the U.S. mass media and some sections of the establishment are demonstrating such obsessions and complexes toward the world, which is somehow refusing to function in accord with the American libretto.

The U.S.-Iranian crisis, which has been in existence for the past 2 months, and the social frustrations caused by the detention of hostages in Tehran are being exploited by the competing TV networks in a sensational and often irresponsible manner. Their aim is not to explain and clarify, but to get the better of the other network in providing service. Every bit of news, even that unconfirmed, is good enough here. At the same time, the unceasingly contradictory reports intensify the people's sense of anger and fail to facilitate political comprehension of the Tehran events.

The most recent events in Afghanistan, the overthrow of Amin, the establishment of Babrak Karmal's Government and his appeal for the USSR's military assistance in the struggle against domestic and external counterrevolutionaries have prompted a simply hysterical reaction of the U.S. mass media, which present those events in a completely tendentious light. The Carter administration's statements have not helped clarify the events; on the contrary, they have helped promote the plans of those U.S. political forces that for many months have sought to aggravate relations with the USSR.

The efforts to stimulate U.S. frustrations over the Third World and obsessions over the alleged threat posed by the USSR, the aforementioned pessimism and the appeals for a demonstration of "American strength" constitute a peculiar method of administering shocks to mobilize the most chauvinistic elements to support diplomacy based on positions of strength and to return to the policy of confrontation. The following small event can bear witness to the climate of that campaign in the U.S. mass media. A reporter interviewing a political expert from Columbia University about the present events in the world asks in a most casual manner, as if just the weather were involved, "whether we can expect a third world war" and listens rather impatiently to the interviewed who rejects such an apocalyptic vision.

While some sections of the power elite in Congress and in economic and military circles jointly seek a return to the so-called tough line in foreign policy--which has been confirmed by the Brussels proposals to develop a new generation of nuclear weapons in NATO countries, by the halting of the process of the ratification of the SALT II accord and by the statements that "the policy of detente is dead"--more realistic forces are trying to maintain a calmer course of foreign policy. Those forces are represented within the administration by Marshall Shulman, State Department assistant and advisor on Soviet affairs. In a recent interview he tried to present the U.S.-Soviet relations against a broader background. Foreshadowing the worsening of those relations in the immediate future, Shulman says that the reasons for it include local conflicts in some regions of the world, the boosting of the arms race, the deepening failure to understand each other's intentions and the growing sense of frustration in the United States, the reasons for which have nothing in common with relations with the Soviet Union, but are rooted elsewhere and are a reaction to the events in Iran, for example.

In turn the champions of the maintenance of the policy of detente with the Soviet Union are saying that the administration's moves in the past few weeks--above all the decision to deploy nuclear weapons in Europe, the proposal to set up the forces that would intervene in the Third World, the U.S.-Chinese rapprochement and the increasing campaign against the ratification of the SALT II accord--are the elements that are undoubtedly helping to cool relations. However, the experts from the administration and other experts are stressing that it is impossible to talk about a return to the period of cold war. They are forecasting that mutual relations will merely cool off.

As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR commented on the SALT II accord: "At a time of political unrest and social shocks in the Third World countries; control over the arms race is becoming even more important in order to maintain equilibrium and to prevent a possible East-West confrontation."

That dual tendency displayed by the U.S. elite of power in its approach to the Soviet Union can also be seen in President Carter's many statements and ever changing declarations on the subject of eliminating tension in mutual relations. The President, whose popularity has increased as a result of the Iranian crisis, in which the head of the government is mobilizing Americans, has announced at the same time that he has withdrawn from the planned TV debate with his Democratic opponents for nomination--Governor Brown and Senator Kennedy. [paragraph continues]

That has moved the two politicians to level the accusation that Carter is exploiting the issue of the American hostages in Iran for his own political ends, at the same time avoiding discussions of a solution to all the problems facing the United States. At the same time, both Kennedy and other experts have expressed the view that Carter's increased popularity is temporary and that as the election campaign returns to economic and social problems and to the broader foreign problems the question of the weakness of his leadership and his lack of program for solving some problems of the country will again be raised.

At the same time, people in the United States are pointing to the ever growing role of Congress in formulating foreign policy. At present the country is being faced by a phenomenon, which can be defined as "diplomacy by Congress," when individual senators and representatives undertake diplomatic trips, express views on events and in a way carry on diplomacy behind the administration's back. The role of Congress is based on many laws, some of which are results of the Watergate affair and the Vietnam war. All the same, people take the view that the intervention of Congress in foreign affairs has now gone too far and has paralyzed government activity. Aside from positive aspects, the experts take the view that that growing role is beginning to detract from the credibility of some of the measures taken by the administration.

Concern is being raised by the apathy of the many groups of future electors. The Washington POST has recently published extensive thoughts with pessimistic conclusions on the subject of the representatives of the so-called me generation--the people between 27 and 35 who say that they have no intention of participating in the 1980 elections because they are of no major importance for setting out the country's political course. One of the people questioned on the subject, who hails from Ohio, said: "There is no sense in voting. The politicians do not keep their promises. That is why it is better to look after one's own affairs." A lack of trust in politicians on the part of the people of that generation is general.

As you can see, the U.S. new year reflections are rather subdued. America is entering the eighties with the ballast of a number of unsolved problems. As James Reston wrote in his series "Whither Are We Going?" which was published by New York TIMES: "Perhaps the most critical problem of the 1980 election is whether any candidate will be able to formulate the really most important issues facing us in the new decade. We have seen none of that as yet."

GROMYKO, WOJTASZEK DISCUSS COOPERATION IN MOSCOW

LD152128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Correspondent Czeslaw Berenda report]

[Text] Moscow political talks began today in the capital of the Soviet Union, Moscow, led by the foreign ministers of Poland and the Soviet Union, Emil Wojtaszek and Andrey Gromyko. These talks concern both our mutual relations and the most important problems of the contemporary world. This useful exchange of information and opinions serves the coordination of our intentions and activities in the foreign policy field. Minister Emil Wojtaszek expressed satisfaction at the fact that our cooperation at party and state level and in all fields of life was developing successfully and that we link the further development of this cooperation with our countries' plans for socioeconomic development.

With reference to the program put forward by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries--a program of struggle for peace; for detente, both political and military; for the checking of the arms race; for disarmament; for mutually advantageous cooperation on principles of equal rights--it was stated that at present in the international arena--which we observe with concern--unfavorable trends and phenomena are growing in strength.

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A profound analysis of these phenomena and an indication of their true source is contained in the recent interview with Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, in the daily PRAVDA.

It was assessed that the worsening of the international situation is a result of the intensified activities of cold war forces, taking place on various planes. Unrealistic attempts are (?being made) to carry on talks with the socialist countries from a position of strength striving to achieve military superiority (?over them).

The cold war forces also are resorting to increasing tension in various regions of the world in order to undermine international detente. A manifestation of this kind of activity is the campaign being waged around the situation in Afghanistan.

The talks are continuing. Their outcome will be contained in a communique to be issued after they are finished. Tomorrow Minister Emil Wojtaszek will visit Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES ANGOLAN EDUCATION MINISTER

LD160048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Today Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received Angolan Minister of Education and Culture Ambrosio Lukoki who is staying in our country. Problems concerning cooperation between the two countries in the economic field and the development and science, education and schools were discussed. The meeting was attended by Ministers Jozef Tejchma and Janusz Gorski.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD160028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo in today's session, discussed the problems connected with preparations for the Eighth PZPR Congress. The Politburo decided to convene the 17th plenary session of the Central Committee on 22 January, devoting it to examining the draft report of the Central Committee on activity between the seventh and eighth party congresses.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL VISITS--On 10 January Ryszard Karski, acting minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, received Nikolai Smelov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, and discussed with him current issues of Polish-Soviet trade, paying special attention to supplies of machines and installations and to extended technical servicing of mutually supplied machinery. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jan 80 p 5 AU]

COOPERATION TALKS WITH SOVIETS--On 11 January Ryszard Karski, acting minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, received Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR and discussed with him Soviet supplies of complete power stations and construction plants; the issues of the Vistula development program; and Polish-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of installations for atomic power stations. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Jan 80 p 4 AU]

ENVOY DELIVERS STATEMENT ON UN AFGHAN RESOLUTION

AU151846 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Text] In an urgent extraordinary session, the UN General Assembly examined the Afghan situation. A draft resolution was voted on, which was presented by 24 nonaligned countries. The draft resolution was adopted by 104 votes. Eighteen states voted against the draft resolution. Eighteen states abstained from voting and 12 states, including Romania, did not participate in the voting.

Among other things, the resolution calls upon all states to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the status of a nonaligned country of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country. At the same time, the resolution calls for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, so as to make it possible for the people of that country to decide their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system, without any outside interference, without subversion, coercion or any kind of constraint.

After the resolution was adopted, Romania's representative, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, made the following statement:

The situation that has been created in Afghanistan provokes great concern among the ranks of the peoples and is a serious danger for peace and for the continuation of the policy of detente. In accordance with the consistent policy practiced by the Socialist Republic of Romania of resolving disputes by peaceful means and negotiations and by excluding military intervention and any kind of interference in the affairs of other states, and proceeding from the need for withdrawing all foreign forces, the Romanian delegation conducted discussions with the authors of the draft resolution and with other numerous delegations to reach a resolution that will contribute to positively resolving the problems which are the subject of the current urgent extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly, that will insure the respect for the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, that will avoid the aggravation of international relations and that will not harm detente and cooperation in the world.

In discussing the problem on the agenda, our country's ambassador continued, Romania proceeds from its established position of unflinchingly respecting the principles of national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, and from each people's right to decide its own destiny, from the concern with strengthening peace, security and cooperation in the world and from the imperative of eliminating the use and threat of force in international relations and of resolving all interstate disputes by exclusively peaceful means.

In this spirit and on the basis of the mandate received from the Romanian Government, our delegation advocated a resolution that will bring about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan, that will lead to measures guaranteeing that no state will, by any means, interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and that no state will grant support to the antigovernment forces in that country. One must also insure the respect by all states for the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan and for the Afghan people's right to choose their development path themselves, without any outside interference.

Romania, as well as the whole world community, is interested in the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan, so that this problem will not worsen the international situation which is characterized by a complex and contradictory development burdened by numerous states of tension and conflict which are a real danger for the peace, stability and security of all peoples.

LAST LINE

In this spirit, the Romanian delegation insisted that a solution be found in conformity with the basic principles of the UN Charter that will offer firm guarantees for the Afghan people to independently decide their destiny, without any outside interference and that will avoid an increase in the international tension, so that the process of detente, understanding and cooperation among peoples will not be affected.

Proceeding from the fact that such a solution was not agreed upon, Romania decided to not participate in the vote on the resolution presented. We believe, the head of the Romanian delegation to the United Nations continued, that under the current circumstances it is necessary for all states to show great responsibility toward the interests of peace, security and international cooperation and to do all they can to avoid the worsening of international relations, the recourse to the policy of force and pressure to insure the firm respect of the national independence and the exclusion of any kind of interference in the internal affairs of other states, so that the problems in each country will be resolved by the given domestic political forces, by the respective peoples, without outside interference.

Romania is ready to continue to contribute, together with other states, to preserving an atmosphere of understanding, respect and mutual trust and to the efforts aimed at eliminating states of tension and conflict in that area and other parts of the world by political means and by negotiations. Romania acts to strictly respect the states' national independence and sovereignty by all and under any circumstances, so as to completely eliminate any kind of interference in internal affairs and to achieve the peoples' inalienable right to independently decide on their development road in conformity with their interests and aspirations to continue the general policy of international peace, detente and cooperation.

ANDREI HAS TALKS WITH YUGOSLAV DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY

AU151924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/1/1980--Upon the invitation of the ministers of foreign affairs, Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid a visit to Bucharest over January 13-15.

The Yugoslav guest was received by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. Talks were held with regard to the further mansided development of the Romanian-Yugoslav friendly and cooperative relations, and opinions were exchanged on current international questions.

PATAN HOLDS TALKS WITH POLISH SUPPLY MINISTER

AU151928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/1/1980--Talk (twas held) in Bucharest on Tuesday between Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of material technical supply and of management control, and Eugeniusz Szyr, minister of raw materials of Poland, now visiting Romania at the head of an economic delegation.

Experience was exchanged during the interview in the field of material and technical supply and problems were approached regarding the collaboration between the ministries.

TITO'S GENERAL CONDITION REPORTED IMPROVED

LD161152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["Statement on the State of Health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito for 16 January"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Ljubljana, 16 January--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito spent the day yesterday without any major difficulties. President Tito's general condition on the whole has improved.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

AFP: OPERATION UNSUCCESSFUL, TITO NEAR DEATH

PA152007 Paris AFP in Spanish 1953 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[By Rene Biaggi]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (AFP)--Yugoslav President Marshal Tito, who is 87 years old, is today hovering between life and death after the operation he underwent on Sunday to place an artificial artery in his left leg proved unsuccessful.

The concern of the medical team which is treating Marshal Tito in a hospital of Ljubljana deepened today when all efforts to prevent the continued unexplainable rise in his temperature were useless.

In view of the disquieting condition of the marshal's health during the past few hours, his doctors again discussed today the possibility of trying to amputate his left leg as a desperate measure to save the life of the veteran leader. However, the specialist called to the Ljubljana Hospital apparently did not agree on the advisability of attempting a new operation. U.S. Professor Michael Debakey who traveled to Yugoslavia to cooperate in the treatment had advised against surgery and instead had advocated an intense treatment based on medicines.

The seriousness of Tito's condition was virtually admitted officially in a medical bulletin issued by the Ljubljana Hospital. The condition of the operated leg has not changed, the medical report indicated. The report was written with special precautions to prevent hasty political interpretations on the possibility of an imminent fatal outcome. That phrase is practically hidden among the five lines of an ambiguous communique which indicates that the president is feeling better after the rise of a fever which was lowered by appropriate medicines. Medical experts have indicated that this phrase has a disquieting significance in view of Monday's announcement which recognized the failure of the operation.

The alarming condition of Tito in the past few hours worsened the tension existing at the top levels of the regime in view of the possibility of a fatal outcome which will evidently provoke internal political commotion and will have great repercussions world-wide.

The signs of that concern were seen with the unexpected convening of the LCY Central Committee. The leaders of the party met with Stevan Doronjski, acting president of the LCY, one of the three men who has a mandate to rule the country during Tito's illness, to approve all the measures adopted in relation with the marshal's health.

That phrase particularly refers to the decisions adopted by the political hierarchy on 11 January regarding the strengthening of the generalized popular defense system.

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Those secret measures have not had a visible effect in the country. However, it is known that those measures virtually involve the general mobilization of the army of 250,000 men. That decision is not exceptional because it has occurred with a certain regularity, as for example, after the Afghan events.

AFP: INCREASED SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN IN BELGRADE

PA151416 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Belgrade, Jan 15 (AFP)--Reinforced security measures here have cast doubt on the state of health of President Josip Broz Tito, 87, despite a medical bulletin earlier that the world's oldest head of state was "feeling better" today.

Security at all embassies in the Yugoslav capital has been stepped up, with the most noticeable reinforcements outside the United States and Soviet embassies.

During the night Yugoslav police carried out strict identity controls and car searches, notably in the Dedinje Heights residential area where Marshal Tito's "white palace" is located. Meanwhile, Yugoslav companies have instituted worker-managed nighttime surveillance teams for increased protection. This measure is part of a general defense plan that includes the Army which was decided upon on January 11 by the country's highest governing bodies.

AFP REPORTS PRESIDENCY, LCY PRESIDUM MEETING IN BELGRADE

NC161225 Paris AFP in English 1219 GMT 16 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 16 (AFP)--The Yugoslavian collective Presidency and the ruling Communist Party Presidium began meeting this morning in Belgrade to discuss problems related to the health of President Josip Broz Tito, a reliable source said.

The collective Presidency and Marshal Tito, whom at 87 is suffering serious circulatory problems in his left leg, are considered dual heads of state under the Constitution. The Presidency includes members from each of Yugoslavia's regions, the heads of the Federal Executive Council and other high officials.

The Communist Presidium has 24 members and is led by President Tito. The same source said the last of Marshal Tito's closest comrades, Croatian Vladimir Bakaric, a member of the collective Presidency and the party Presidium, had been in Belgrade since the beginning of the year. The President himself called the 68-year-old Bakaric to the capital to take charge of the situation created by his illness.

The latest hospital bulletin, issued at 1200 GMT, said the president spent the last 24 hours "without further complications", implicitly confirming a lack of progress since the unsuccessful operation.

TELEGRAMS, MESSAGES WISHING TITO SPEEDY RECOVERY ARRIVE

Algerian President's Telegram

AU151825 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Algiers, 13 January, TANJUG--Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria, has sent a telegram to President Tito with wishes for a speedy recovery. The telegram says:

"Reports which we have received about the state of Your Excellency's health have caused us particular concern."

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"Therefore it is with deep sympathy that we convey to you all the best wishes for a speedy recovery and good health.

"Please accept with this message of friendship and personal attention an expression of the very great respect of the Algerian people and their political leadership for Your Excellency as well as of feelings of sympathy with your country."

All the Algerian newspapers today carried this telegram on their front pages.

World Leaders' Messages

LD160048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Other prominent leaders from all over the world are sending telegrams to Yugoslav President Tito, expressing their wishes for his quick and successful recovery.

These (?telegrams) were sent in by commander of the national guard of Panama [words indistinct] Greece Konstandinos Tsatsos, President of Pakistan Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Chairman of the Communist Party of China and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, President of Argentina Jorge Rafael Videla and President of Zaire Mobuto Sese Seko.

President of Iraq Saddam Husayn and President of the Federal Republic of Germany Karl Cartstens have expressed similar wishes through the Yugoslav ambassadors.

"We need your world reputation today more than ever", Gen Torrijos says in r telegram.

President Carter says that the U.S. people [words indistinct] in his wishes for Tito's successful and quick recovery.

In his telegram, Chairman Hua Guofeng expresses his deep concern over the news about President Tito's illness, as well as his wishes for Tito's quick recovery and the [word indistinct] of his making the greatest contribution to the prosperity of socialist, self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia and to the development of friendly relations between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties and the two countries, in the interest of the great goal of the defense of world peace.

Secretary of the Communist Party of San Marino Umberto Barulli, President of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) Robert Mugabe and leaders of the Social Democratic Party of Italy express similar wishes.

Kosovo Leaders' Telegram

AU151812 Belgrade BOREA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Pristina, 13 January, TANJUG--The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo today sent a telegram to President Tito expressing their pleasure in his successful operation. It further points out that all Kosovo, all the working people, peoples and nationalities of the province are proud of President Tito and are sending him warm greetings and sincere wishes for a successful and quick recuperation and a long life. "We shall continue to be unanimous, resolute and consistent in the implementation of your words that are a constant signpost to us" it is said at the end of the telegram.

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NATO COUNCIL DISCUSSES POSSIBLE ECONOMIC MOVES AGAINST USSR

ID152334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2148 GMT 15 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Brussels, January 15 (TANJUG)--The NATO Council second special session today discussed measures which the member-countries have or will take towards the Soviet Union because of its action in Afghanistan.

The "measures", as set out, will be taken by each of the 15 NATO member-countries individually and based on their own judgement but they will be "mutually supported" as the 15 NATO members pledged today.

There are differences among the member countries in regard to the economic measures, informed circles report. The majority of West European countries reportedly are not in favour of economic measures or believe them as threatening to backfire.

SUNDIC DISCUSSES UN VOTE, CRITICIZES BIG BLOC INTERFERENCE

ID151730 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jan 80 ID

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Among other events an event at the seat of the world organization in New York stands out. For this very reason we have devoted our topical foreign political commentary to this event: to the vote in the UN General Assembly on the resolution of 24 countries demanding that all foreign troops withdraw from Afghanistan. The outcome of the vote is a new confirmation of the irreplaceable nature of the United Nations and of the nonaligned countries movement in the solution of major international problems. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

In voting for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan an overwhelming majority of the UN member countries, 104 of them, in fact voted for the unalienable right of every country to decide its destiny without outside interference. The United Nations has passed yet another severe test, which applies particularly to the nonaligned countries, a majority in the UN.

The course and the outcome of the debate at the special UN General Assembly session have shown that the international community does not accept the policy of fait accompli or any excuses justifying such a policy. In the present very complex and delicate international situation the outcome of the vote in the UN General Assembly represents a great encouragement for all countries facing pressure and threats by the great powers and military blocs. The importance of the adopted resolution, in addition to calling for immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, consists also of the fact that any other outside meddling in the internal affairs of that country is denounced. The proposers of the resolution and the majority of those who voted for it warned, in the best possible way, the military blocs, for which the debate on Afghanistan represented a kind of reciprocal settling of accounts, not to accept the bloc logic for resolving major international problems and hotbeds of crises.

Soviet military action in Afghanistan cannot serve as a justification for the other bloc's military action in some other country. Miljan Komatina, Yugoslav ambassador to the United Nations, had this very thing in mind when he recalled the aggressive conduct of Israel and of racist regimes in the south of Africa in his General Assembly speech. All UN member-countries, big and small, bloc and nonbloc, are dutybound to respect the free spirit of the charter.

That is, in their policy they should be guided by the principles of independence, equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and that they should fight for their consistent application in so far as the mentioned principles are concerned. No one can be exempt from responsibility nor can he be spared condemnation when he violates them.

The criticism leveled at those countries advocating immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan cannot be accepted for the simple reason that this criticism justifies the policy of fait accompli and that, this being the case, it is in direct contradiction with the principles of the UN Charter. It would have been tragic for the world and for the United Nations if the outcome of the vote in the UN General Assembly had been the reverse: 18 against military action in Afghanistan and 104 for it. Fortunately, this did not happen. An overwhelming majority voted for the unalienable right of Afghanistan to be free and independent.

It is not a good thing for any policy or any country to be in conflict with two-thirds of the world, especially since among the countries which voted for the resolution on the unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan there were a majority of those which are sincerely convinced that the military action by the Soviet Union harms that country more than anybody else.

U.S. ECONOMIC MEASURES, SOVIET COVERAGE OF UN DEBATE REPORTED

AU160446 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 10 January on page 2 carries a 1,300-word report by New York correspondent Jurij Gustincic on President Carter's decision to reduce links and trade with the USSR and the effect of that decision on detente. Saying that both the advocates and the opponents of detente in the United States are now very uncertain, Gustincic cites one of the opponents of detente, commentator Joseph Kraft, who wanted to know what would happen in 6 months when Moscow, in his view, would again launch a "peace offensive" and "whether the President would be strong enough then to be firm or whether he would 'give in' and accept, pressed by the logic of the election campaign, the olive branch of peace."

Gustincic says that the Americans were impressed by Carter's "retaliation," particularly by his decision to halt grain deliveries to the USSR. "It was claimed that regarding the ban on wheat exports, Carter had no nerve or readiness to renounce his own pledge that he will not use food for political purposes." Gustincic also says that "food is only one of the 'victims' of Carter's retaliation for the Soviet steps in Afghanistan."

After saying that SALT II has been temporarily frozen, Gustincic says that "the all-embracing care about human rights which should have determined the American assistance policy has disappeared. For instance, Pakistan will not be requested to promise to treat its citizens in a democratic manner. Moreover, military assistance will be given irrespective of the obvious difficulties which the assistance might provoke in relations with other important countries--in this case with India."

Gustincic says that an axiom of Western civilization was that culture and sports should not be mixed with politics. "However, cultural exchange with Moscow will not be spared the sanctions," while participation in the Moscow Olympic Games is still being discussed.

After saying that demilitarization of the Indian Ocean is no longer a slogan of Carter's policy, Gustincic says: "A balance in pursuing its policy toward Moscow and Beijing is another axiom of the official policy. Deep down, the Americans continue to believe that that policy is unavoidable. However, in practice, they do not protest that the visit of Defense Secretary Brown to Beijing creates the public impression that Washington does not care if that balance is disturbed and if the other side begins to fear ties between Washington, Beijing and Tokyo."

The process initiated with the decision to introduce missiles into the West European military system, which would be a better counterpart to the Soviet SS-20 missile is, it appears, supplemented by the building of a loose, but convincing "potential" in the Far East.

After saying that the decisions on stopping wheat sales to the USSR and on withholding technology and other goods from the USSR may raise other questions, such as whether the USSR will, in addition to surviving the difficulties with wheat, increase its wheat production and whether the United States can expect its allies to follow its suit in technology and other goods in view of the importance of exports for Western Europe, Gustinic concludes his report:

"Above all, there remains great irony. Carter's era began with a clear indication of a new doctrine, the essence of which was that detente--that is that 'special relations' between Moscow and Washington--should be 'degraded,' while the interest for other spheres including the 'Third World' be stressed. The creator of the new doctrine was the President's adviser Brzezinski."

On the same day and on the same page, POLITIKA also carries a 600-word report by Moscow correspondent Risto Bajalski on the Soviet media reporting on the UN Security Council's session on Afghanistan. Bajalski says that TASS, PRAVDA and Moscow television reported that Yugoslavia was among four other countries which supported the U.S. view and attacked Afghanistan and the USSR in the UN Security Council. "However, not a single word from the speech of Yugoslavia's representative in the United Nations was published. The public here, thus, had no opportunity to learn the facts. The public learned only a single, to put it mildly, insinuation."

Bajalski says that with the generalized appraisal that the four nonaligned countries supported the U.S. view, "no country is actually given the right to hold its own position on serious international conflicts. It appears that in such cases the right to one's own view is reserved for the superpowers only, while all other countries are left the choice 'of lining themselves up' behind the superpowers and be 'counted' with them."

Bajalski concludes his report by asking whether, in view of the report on the speeches of four nonaligned countries in the UN Security Council, "Moscow will seek a way out of its difficulties by opening a polemic with those nonaligned countries which proposed the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan? We believe--and we would not like to be mistaken--that new political confrontations will be avoided in Moscow because it is necessary to seek a path yielding better chances for removing the causes of the present world tension in connection with the developments in Afghanistan."

BORBA CALLS FOR NONALIGNED CONDEMNATION OF AFGHAN INTERVENTION

LD132136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 13 (TANJUG)--In the commentary "Against All Intervention", prompted by the Soviet military action on Afghanistan, the Yugoslav daily BORBA sets out that "for the first time in international affairs, the authentic principles of non-alignment, on all of their integrity and with the full engagement of the great majority of countries, [word indistinct] in the solution of a serious crisis". In this context, the daily's commentator welcomes the initiatives and mobilization of non-aligned countries in the solution of the Afghan crisis.

The leading bloc powers, however, with difficulty accept this reality, that is, the key role of non-alignment as a fundamental factor of world peace.

Even when they recognize to the non-aligned an important role in international relations, BORBA writes, blocs cannot free themselves of hegemonist logic. This accounts for the theses on the primary responsibility of the big powers for the present-day order or solution of crises.

The Belgrade daily calls on the non-aligned, as an independent and non-bloc factor, to present their stands even more vocally and in an even better organized way. It is not a question only of putting up a dam against the policies and practices from the positions of force but also of pursuing a struggle for developing relations which will fully and absolutely be founded on the defense of and respect for the sovereign rights of all countries, on respect for independence, territorial integrity and independent development.

Condemning also the efforts of the other superpower, the United States, to parry the Soviet military action in Afghanistan by building a "defense shield" stretching from China to Africa the daily BORBA writes that "it is hard to see any other course of struggle against foreign interventions than that underway in the United Nations. This course is a course of the affirmation of the principles of non-interference, independence and autonomy and a course of rendering impossible policies from the positions of force."

Another Yugoslav daily, the VJESNIK of Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia, carries a similar in tone commentary under the headline "Crisis and the World". In the commentary, the Zagreb daily analyzes also the present overall international relations.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON AFGHANISTAN INTERVENTION CONTINUES

LD111214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 11, (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav People's Army weekly NARODNA ARMIJA (PEOPLE'S ARMY) writes that "there are not and cannot be any justified or unjustified military interventions, legitimate or non-legitimate interference in the internal affairs of other countries, just as there is no good or bad aggression."

Commenting on the Soviet armed action in Afghanistan, the weekly points out the basic law in international relations--the right of every people to decide itself on its way of life without the presence of foreign troops. "This rule must be a rule with no exceptions," concludes NARODNA ARMIJA.

Linking the developments in Afghanistan to those in neighbouring Iran in the light of the two world powers' strategic interests, another Yugoslav People's Army weekly FRONT stresses that the current struggle for spheres of interest is in complete contradiction to the documents signed in Helsinki in 1975.

FRONT assesses that it is especially important to halt the sequence of military interventions, pressures and interference and says that they belong to the arsenal of cold war.

The Belgrade daily BORBA comments on the U.N. Security Council debate and underlines that determination of the majority of U.N. members to categorically oppose intervention of any kind and the implementation of the policy of pressure and hegemony.

The events in Afghanistan show the need for greater activity on part of the whole international community, especially the nonaligned countries in implementing the only principles on which peace and security in the world can rest. These principles include above all, opposition to any kind of intervention, BORBA stresses.

The Belgrade weekly NIN warns of the danger of legalizing so-called "hot-wars" as a means for satisfying specific interests. Recalling the various forms of intervention in the world during the past decade (Chile, Cambodia, and later Kampuchea) NIN cautions of the existence of two kinds of criteria--one valid for one's own interventions, and the second valid when others are concerned.

SOVIET TREATMENT OF UN DEBATE ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL REPORTED

LD152006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 15 (TANJUG)--According to the first Soviet reactions to the emergency U.N. General Assembly session, the adopted resolution, calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, "does not have the force of an obligation, but the character of a recommendation" as the Soviet TASS news agency cited in a report from New York this afternoon.

In the report, TASS reiterates the stand that the Afghan question has been "created artificially" and "imposed" on the U.N. by "the U.S., China and their allies". TASS does not give the vote outcome, and explains the adoption of the resolution as due to not all delegations "having been able to make out" what is involved in Afghanistan and around it. The U.N. General Assembly debate, itself, is presented in the TASS report as an attempt to involve the international community in something which TASS describes as "interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan". TASS assesses the debate also as an attempt to camouflage "imperialism's" military preparations in the Middle East "with a cloak of lies and slanders".

The United States are here often charged with such preparations. In fact, the same charge was addressed here today to Washington on the account of the White House attempts to place Iran under a blockade. Moscow assesses this as a policy "pregnant with dangers for international peace and security".

According to Moscow assessments, the U.N. debate has made it even more clear how acute the confrontation in all of the Middle East region is. Urging respect for the convention of diplomatic immunity, Moscow cautions Washington that it "is necessary to respect also the sovereignty of states", therefore, also of Iran which TASS cites as "revolutionary Iran". Moscow charges the U.S. also with "interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Observers in Moscow do not expect the U.N. resolution on Afghanistan to influence the date of the Soviet troops' withdrawal.

That not all delegations in the U.N. General Assembly were able to grasp "the essence of the developments", TASS writes that the resolution is "de facto aimed at undermining the security of the state of Afghanistan".

FEC APPROVES LINKING RAILWAY LINE WITH ALBANIA

LD151934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1344 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 15, (TANJUG)--The Federal Executive Council has submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia a bill ratifying an agreement between Yugoslavia and Albania on the linking of the two countries by way of a railway line.

The agreement was negotiated and signed last year in Tirana. The two countries have agreed to build a standard-gauge railway line between Titograd and Shkodra. The point on the border at which the railway line is to meet and its direction in the border zone will be determined by the two countries during 1980.

The railway line is of great economic importance for both countries. Albania will thereby be included in the European railway network, while the Yugoslav railways find the Albanian transit through Yugoslavia--evaluated at between 600,000 to 1,000,000 tons of goods a year--of great interest.

RESERVE OFFICERS FEDERATION HOLDS PRESIDUM MEETING

ID151945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 15 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Belgrade--The application of President Tito's initiative on collective work, strengthening of responsibility and the 1-year mandate for the presiding member in the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia [SRVSJ], which has received the unanimous support of the entire membership and which is already being realized, demands appropriate amendments and addenda to the SRVSJ statute. It was stated at today's session of the SRVJ Federal Conference Presidium, that these amendments will open scope for even greater involvement of the members, organizations and organs of the federation.

A debate was also conducted at today's session on the decisions on further activity and essential tasks in ideopolitical and general military training of reserve officers which were adopted at the conference in mid-November last year. It was stated today that the training program for reserve officers which is being carried out in the federation is an integral part of the overall efforts toward society's defense preparations. It was emphasized in connection with this that the ideopolitical and Marxist education of reserve officers is an important prerequisite for their successful commitment to the topical questions of sociopolitical life in the environments in which they live and work--and this within the scope of the front of organized socialist forces of society, with the LCY at the head. In the same way, it was stressed that the organizations of the SRVSJ must develop among their members a greater consciousness and must develop among their members a greater consciousness and motivation for personal training for the tasks in all-people's defense and social self-protection, and that they must also exert efforts to modernize the organizational and methodological side of training.

KARDELJ SELF-MANAGEMENT THEORY CENTER TO BE ESTABLISHED

ID160042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 15 Jan 80 ID

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The Yugoslav Center for Theory and Practice of Self-Management, established by a decision of the SAWFY Federal Conference Presidium in March of 1977 will be dedicated on 27 January, Edvard Kardelj's birthday. The idea of setting up an institution to work on the development and advance of our self-management practice in order to exchange experience in our country and especially to promote self-management abroad has been backed by the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, the community of Yugoslav universities and by the Council of the Academies of Sciences and Arts. This was said at a session to the Coordination Committee for Self-Management Organization and Association of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber. The center, which by the decision of the LCY Central Committee will be named after Edvard Kardelj, will expand and add to the previously outlined program orientation, in keeping with the new commitments regarding the study of Kardelj's work.